## BUSINESS NOTICES.

KNOX's STOCK OF FURS .- This is the season

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGGERREOTTPES put up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keys, Scale, &c. Also, rich and elegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Velvet, Papier Mache, Pourl and Tortolie Shell, beautifully infaid, for oale at his Gulbery, No. 30 Broatway.

HAIR DYE .- CRISTADORO is the only indi-HARR DYE.—CRISTANORS Is the only limited the great discovery of producing what may truly be termed Nature's Coloring Finid. His Liquid Harr Dye stands alone and unapproachable; its effect to immediate; the color it imparts, whether black or brown, is assured and permanent: it emits no odor when applied, and leaves the scaip perfectly from stain. Soft and applied (in private rooms) by Caustanord Colores, and for sale also by the principal Prescription of the principal Prescription in the city.

Mrs. Jenvis' Cold Candy. - Time tested. and recommended by the first men of the country for Course, Coids, Houseaux, Sore Threat, and other Pulmonary complaints. Clay, Taylor, Benton, Van Barren, and other distinguished men have recommended this result 2004 article, sold by Mrs. W. Janvis, No. 366 Broadway; Lieber, 5d et. below Chestoniet., Philadelphia, and Brummata.

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Mannfactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholessie and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

1 Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Counter Scates improved in quality and reduced in price; adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all heir variety by Farrhanks (allo, No 50 Water-at.

To Housekeepers and all others in want of Bodding Bedsteeds, &c., would do well recall at M. Withaut's old established Warraness. No live Carliamed, corner of Mulberry et., where may be formed the largest assortment of articles in his line ever affected to the punits. WASTED-At Union Hall Clothing Ware-

WASTED—At Ullion read to the control of the bound of the control o D. L. Ross & Co., Commission Merchants,

D. L. Ross & Co., Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, Ross, Falconke & Co., No. 164 Feerlett, New York.—The undersigned have entered into copartnership, and will continue the Commission basiness in California, under the style and firm of D. L. Ross, & Co., tax formerly.) San Francisco, and Ross, Falconke & Co., in New-York.

D. L. Ross,
John Falconke.

Mr. Ross having just arrived from San Francisco, where for several years he has been doing a Coumission business, and being conversant with the markets, will be happy to see and advise with shippers who may feel disposed to make consignments of merchandles or vessels. Mr. Falconke.

onsignments of merchandles of venue persons attention to be interest of consignors, and confer with them in relation hereto:

Ross, Fatconers & Co.

No. 164 Pearl-st., between Wail and Pine-sts. SEWING MACHINES .- There are some Sewing

Machines for the sale of which their proprietors are ready to take orders, but very slow to deliver. Should any try to use these Machines, it might spoil the problable part of their business—selling rights to make and use them. It is quite different, with Singers Machines, which are always ready

Use Howk's Hygeran Hoarhound Liv to Use Howe's Hygeran Hoarhound Livery and April 2018 (1998). Application of the Court Cou

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown, No. 156 Pearlast, New-York.

No. 1 .- THE CAUSE OF CONGRATULATION. in Meoday's Tribune was published a powerful enloys by Hen. Heavy Meigs upon the estraordinary curative and restorative powers of WATTS a Nervous Antibote. He said: "If any one wishes to know its indirections power in subdining disease and restoring health, let him come to me. I will tell them that I have watched its effects for years upon many—even upon my own dear children, whose lives and health I value a million times more than I do my own, and I have as ver known it fail to restore health, and of its perfect larmiessmess. See

No. 2.-THE CONGRATULATION.-Geo. Hamilon, Eaq., meeting Dr. Watts, congratulated him upon the obligity given in The Tubune to the Norrous Antidote, by he incontrovertible authority and experience of such an in-elligent and influential man as Hon. Henry Meige; "for," aid he, "every one connected with the American Institute sould not only read it, but believe it."

No. 3-THE WAGER .- "No," said Dr. WATTS, "I would bet \$25, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylun, if it could be proved, that not one in ten who take The Tribune read the notice, or know anything about what Mr. Meigs said of the Annicote." "I will take that bet," said Mr. I. "for the sake of the orphans, and prove you are wrong."

No. 4.-How TO DECIDE THE WAGER.-Let every one who takes The Tribune write these words, "I have read what Hon, Henry Meigs and about the Nervous Antidate," and send it to this office—if one-tenin the nu-ber of subscribers send, then Dr. Warrs will have to gi \$25 to the Orphan Asylum—and the Editors will decade.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S INVICORATING ELIXIR. PROFESSOR MORSES INVIGORATING DATAR, on COMBIA.—The Electric Worders or the Bottan Worders or the Bottan Worder Date and Cordial, introduced into medical practice by the great chemist, physician, and traveler, Dr. M. Monase, has for its besis an Oriental herb, first brought from the story deserts of Arabia Petrua by that emment philosopher. The natives of that region are remarkable for their longevity, exception from sickness, and power of sustaming fatigue, all of which tary attribute, in a great degree, to the use of the herb or plant referred to, which they surviversally chew and sometimes smoke. On his count to Europe, after a long residence in the East, Prof. which they universally chew and sometimes smoke. On his return to Europe, after a long residence in the East, Prof. Monaz commenced experimenting with this wonderfunatural production, and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Elixir, which has been indered by the medical colleges of all the steat cities of Europe as the best preparation extant for the NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate size of the source.

could be the contract of the immediate and almost mirror on adequate sizes of the immediate and almost mirror loss change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by cookes, weak by maine, or impaired by sickness, the mattrue and relaxed organization is at once rebuseed, revivided and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of mervous dessire variable together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes the weather the filled to the stooping are made in a filled to the stooping are substituted and physical solutions of an almost diotic apathy, becomes the pink broyent, and active into the goes both refreshing, regenerated, and constitute of new vices, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the rener is permanent, for the cortain properties of the medicine reach is become and for the cortain properties of the medicine reach permanent, for the cortain properties of the medicine reach permanent, for the cortain properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the

Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the unreteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men of the world have admitted, that unracle of medicine hereinfore supposed to have acceptance.

A STIMULANT DIAT ENTAILS NO REACTION. Its force is never expended, as is the case with option, alcoholo preparations, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes thom, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." But she Edizir is an exhibitant without a single drawback—safe in its operation; perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

It is the only infallible removed by yet discovered for nervous, bead, and mind completites, it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found; the only animal agent that can, "administer to a mind diseased." In cases of neutralgia, headache, vetrigo, pain in the nerves of the face, and the various train of nervous affections, it will produce a cure in an astonishingly short period of a cure in an astonishingly short period of time, and it will also remove depression, excitement, a tendency to blush, restlessness, also places, a tendency to blush, restlessness, also places, the continuous property for study or business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood to the head, uselancholy, mental deblifty, hysteria, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, fear of insanity, Ac. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emissisted, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual checrtuiness and equalities of extractions of pale complexion or continuation of pale complexion or continuous to bloom and vigor, changing the skin from a pale yellow, suchly color, to a beautiful fiorid complexion.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to found is, mark a new era in the samaly of medicine. Thousands of sumiants have been invented shousands of invigorants concorted—all purporting to be specified in the various discases and decaugement to which the delicate confirmation of woman render her hable. The result has heretolore been uniform. These nestrains have midded imparted a momentary vivacity to the nervons system, a transient and dehaure vigor to the muscles; but this dash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and greatrathe greater than before, and the end has too often been utterly to paralyse the recuperative power of the nervous and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But us Modest's invigorative texture as the merce and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But us Modest's invigorative extent deach inherto unheard of—a stimulant without redefined.

This is to caution the public against purchange any other than that having the written signature of M. Mosas, and C. H. Ring's signature pasted over the cost of each bottle.

Prepared by M. Mosas, M. D., and for sale by Charlette. The unparalleled effects of this cont.

bottle.

Propared by M. Monse, M. D., and for sale by Charlets.

Propared agent, No. 182 Broadway, Now-York, to whom all orders must be addressed; also by E. M. Guzon, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Orandet; and cities, as advertised, throughout the Union.

It is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles, with the name blown on the glass, and sold at \$5 per bottle—6 for \$12.83 (the dozen.

New Fruits : also, Sugars Teas and Cof-A New Frittis: also, Sugars I cas and Cor, at great bargains: the best of Dairy Batter, at the lowmarket price. A PARKER, Temperance Store, No. 244
comest, corner of Ludlow-st. War, Sperm, and large
rement of Candles. Winter Oil, only 6] per gallon,
low-priced Raisins, only 5 cents per pound. Currants,
tolar new news. A New Motive Power! - Applicable to all

A New Motive Power !—Applicable to all engines soot in use on steamships or on the land, being the practical results of over ten years laboratedy and experiment on this subject. By this invention, the heavy expense and dangerous bodiers now in use can be dispensed with, and a light, simple, compect and cheep apparatus constructed and applied in their stead in connection with the engine, or the sight alterations therein, which will save Nixery Fra Carr. of the feel now required to generate and usefully apply any given amount of power.

A New Encirc has also been densed and perfected, for stationary officeronding outputs a pool land or water which can be constructed and applied in connection with the new first Power, at one-half the expense and one-half the weight required to construct an entire of equal power on any other known plan, thereby gisining a great advisting by light machinery—a point of great importance in vessels upon the water.

A New Properties, or new mode of apolying the power of the engines to the water on vessels on the ocean, or rivers, has also been prifected in the past six minutes, which will act through the bettom of the vessel, where the water is dense, and the whole power of the engines will be expended in driving the vessel regoldly forward, without any less or smain from indirect action, especially in rough water on this ocean, and actern proposition. The gain by these three important and valuable improvements, in high new of structure of machinery, directures and efficiency of action of the power, and small expense for, and light weight of feel necessary to be carried, together with the advantage of greatly diminished resistance to the vessel in moving rapidly through the water, obtainable by my New Mookt, which has been tested in the last six mounts, and its advantages fally proved, when combined in one vessel, especially in so large a vessel as the projected from Ocean Stermer "Lavia-Time," (7c9 feet long, will report the efform by millions annually.

Deserts Davision, No. 374 Broad

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1853.

EF SEE THIRD PAGE. AT

Coxgness.-The report of the proceedings in the Senate yesterday will be found of interest. The principle subject before that body was the action of Great Britain in relation to Central America, and Mr. Soulé resumed and finished the speech which he began on Monday. He labored to show that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty could only have passed the Senateunder the general impression that in that instrument the British Government gave up all rights in Central America, save that of cutting dye stuffs in Honduras, went into a history of the action of Great Britain in the premises, and finally ex-pressed his hope that the matter would come before the Senate in such a shape that that body could inform England that if there be any doubt as to the provisions of the Treuty, that we will give notice of our intention to suspend

The debate was continued by several of the Senators, and at length closed for the day by Mr. Mangum, who declared that this attack mon Mr. Clayton had done more for him than uld do for himself, and that no party as sault had ever proved a more signal failure.

The House was mainly occupied in further discussing the bill to prevent trauds upon the Treasury

LEGISLATURE.-The routine of introducing bills, presenting petitions, &c., was varied a little yesterday in the Senate, by taking up the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacifi way, in Committee, and a short discussion open Among the bills noticed and introduced, we one proposing to raise the emigrant tax to \$2, and another to impose a toll on all freight carried upon railroads.

17 Clifford and Huntington, the Whig candidates, were elected yesterday Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, by the Legislature. Mr. Everett's chances for the succession to John Davis are thought to be rather unpromising.

IF A grand banquet was given yesterday at Wheeling, Va., on occasion of opening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

The Military Convention met again yesterday, at Syracuse. At the morning session the proposed Constitution passed in Committee, and in the afternoon was adopted.

## YOUNG AMERICA.

Young America dore just about the time the Baltimore Convention that nominated Gen. Pierce adjourned. It has just come up and made its first blow in the House of Representatives in the person of Mr. Marshall, of Caliwork, loves a good time, and can talk to you as flippantly on affairs of State, things in general, and Young America in particular, as any one of the crowd who compose the lip Democracy. While we feel disposed to admit that Mr. Marshall is not a gentleman of very bad intentions, and that he may be yet licked into the shape of a rather promising cub, we feel that he is yet one of that great team who manage to keep uppermost in public affairs, not by avowing honest convictions and maintaining a fearless independence of opinion and deportment, but by deferring to the popular sentiment of the hour, and by oily genuflexions and winning suppleness of body and soul. Mr. Marshall is as rich in the spirit of flibustiering as the sands of California are in the yellow metal. He is true to observe the shiftings of the wind of epinion, and being of those whom we have characterized, why, he "takes suggestion as a cat laps milk." Observe, for example, how gently he roars on Cuba. Why the moon has scarcely had time to grow and wane again. since Young America were rampant on Cuba. and were making it their grand hobby .-Whereas now, lo and behold ! Mr. Marshall admits that it is not worth while to say anything more about this island, as in his opinion the question of its acquisitian is indefinitely postpened, so far as this generation is concerned, at least. Mr. Marshall has come to the right-about-face in no time. But as his eye turns from Cuba it rolls round and lights upon Hayti. And now the brillient discovery is made, in the language of the spokesman of Young America, that "Cuba would be powerless unless it were in the possession of the same power which held Hayti."

Brave! Mr. Marshall. That is to say, if the United States were to get possession of Cuba. it would be of no avail for our protection on the gulf coast, so long as Faustin the First bore sway in Hispaniola. The rod of the black emperor of Hayti would be shaken over our heads still, and our territorial dominions would thus continue to be in imminent peril! What follows? According to Mr. Marshall's programme, enunciated as the order of battle for the Young America wing of the Pierce party. why our game is to leave Cuba and take Hayti. Young America being balked of the one, now finds it must have the other: so says the cher amie of the little giant of Illinois, and his spokesman in the lower branch. Hear the gentleman from California more fully on Hayti,

"There was an island in the Guir of Mexico which would be of greater advantage to this Union, if it were in its possession, than the Island of Cuba. He meant the island of Hayti. It was not surrounded by those embarrassing and difficult circumstances which surrounded Cuba. Is was an island which had succeeded in throwing of completely and entirely, for a long

eseries of years, all connexion or independent connexion with Europe, and contained an area of thirty
thousand square miles. It was one of the most fertile
'countries in the the whole world: its climate was most
'delicious, and its soil very productive. It laid to the
'wirdward of Cuba, and it were but fortiled and wiredward of Cuba, and it it were out formed and strengthened would absolutely command that tiland. Cuba would be powerless unless it were in the possession of the same power that held Hayti. This sistend was situated at a convenient point and contained in harbor and bey, which was reliably said to be the very best in the world, not even excepting that of San Francisco. He referred to the Bay of Sainnan, which the same and had been excepting that of the property of the prop Francisco. He referred to the Bay of Samuna, rumor said had been seized upon by the French

Gentlemen fillibusters! do you hear! Avert your gaze from the Queen of the Antilles, and take its King! Shoulder your firelocks, and go for the woolly heads in a body! To be sure we, the people of the United States, have hitherto held our heads exceedingly high, and turned up our may be used for the same purpose! Or at noses very significantly at the bare mention of refused to honor it by any nod of diplomatic men, who have looked at the matter, and afrecognition: positively declining to send it a firm that the Hot Air Engine is actually built this "delicious" country. But no matter. Things have changed. It is fit now that we should initiate measures for its possession and annexation-with all its three quarters of a million of jet-black inhabitants, and never a a white man on the Island. Hitherto we have scornfully refused to touch the unsavory Empire with a forty-foot pole. Now it is proposed to clasp her to our bosom in affectionate embrace! Oh! Mr. Marshall. Mr. Mar-

The second position of Young America in the House is on Nicaragus and the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty. Our lusty youth, full of gristle and truculence, assumes a square-a way. attitude toward John Bull, Esq., and proposes to upset this gentleman's apple-eart in all those diggins. If Mr. Marshall, or any other member of the highly respectable firm of "Young America," simply proposes to enforce the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and insist that its plain and palpable provisions shall be carried out in good faith, by Great Britain, we go with him. It is high time that that power had evacuated Central America, according to the positive and unequivocal terms of that treaty. But if Young America intends to make a swipe at our venerable progenitor's right to cut logwood and mabogany in Honduras, which right was obtained from Spain more than half a century ago, and has been exercised ever since, then we beg to be excused from any hand in that fray. In fact we beg to suggest to those gentlemen that they had not better grow too pugnacious on this point, for the end of their swagger will be a back out. We are a smart people, but treaties must stand.

But what especially interests us at this point of Young America's travels in pursuit of position under difficulties, is the reason offered by Mr. Marshall for offering his programme of proceedings, and backing it with a proposition to place "five or ten millions" (what is five millions to the expansive nature of a Californian like Mr. Marshall) at the disposal of President Pierce during the receas. The Represcutative of California observes with infinite simplicity, that he but obeys the dictates of the chivalric spirit of his State which feels degraded and disgraced by the pusillanimous bearing of the country in its foreign relations, in thus laying down the law of our manifest progress, and intimating the duties of the incoming Administration. Mr. Marshall considers that nothing short of thrashing John Bull out of Honduras, and annexing Soulouque and his eight hundred thousand black subjects, together with President Baez and his Dominicans, and the Bay of Samana, inclusive, will apfornia. Mr. Marshall is an embossed specimen pease the indignant wrath and soothe the of a legislator, of pretty talents, who hates to | wounded sensibilities of his constituents. Indeed, he seems to regard it as his and their peculiar mission to protect the national honor and

> elevate the national reputation in this way. Now we believe there are a great many most worthy and excellent gentlemen in California. among whom, we take for granted, are all those who did not vote the Loco-Foco ticket at the time Mr. Marshall was elected. We presume he undertakes not only to speak for these, but for that large and interesting class of individuals who occasionally get one of their representatives lynched by orders from the Vigilauce Committee-as well also as for the China men, and the Botany Bay gentlemen, to say nothing of that illustrious company of supporters whom Mr. Marshall once boasted of being compelled to treat to fifty cent "drinks:" all of whom, we must suppose, share in the tender regard for the untional honor expressed by the representative of the anriferous re-

> But Mr. Marshall is not content with disposing of these weighty matters. Full of the temper and genius of a genuine flibustier, he launches boldly out and attacks his own confederates. He rushes upon The Union newspaper, club in band, and lave about him like an Irishman wielding his shillalagh. It is painful to observe this belligerent temper in the Pierce ranks thus early. We affectionately counsel Mr. Marshall to restrain his arder. He is not old enough to destroy the " Union." but we fear the "Union" is strong enough to

And now that we have had this demoustration from Young America in the House, when are we to look for its advent in the Senate Tell us when the specter, whose shadow has thus been cast upon the floor of the lower branch, shall further appal the nation by thrusting its hand out of the wall in the Senate! Will Messrs. Douglas and Soulé, come forth and divulge !

After this taste of Mr. Marshall's quality, we do not wonder that his name is mentioned in connection with a Cabinet appointment. Could be not be induced to take the State Department and put our foreign affairs in proper

Indiana.-The Legislature of this State conened at Indianapolis on Thursday, the 6th inst. In the Senate the President, James H. Lane, Lieut. Gov ernor, took the Chair, and Geo. H. Sites, Democrat, of Allen Conty, was chosen Principal Secretary. In the House Hon. O. B. Torbett, Democrat, of Dearborn, was chosen Speaker, receiving 70 rotes to 20 for A. D. Hamrick, Whig, of Putnern. The Governor, Hen. Joseph A. Wright, delivered his annual Message the same

We are under obligations to Hon. HAM-ILTON Fish for public documents.

HOT AIR AS A MOTOR.

There is no good reason for the scepticism with which the announcement of Capt. Ericsson's final success is still received in some influential quarters. There is nothing essentially improbable in what he claims, and what all intelligent men who have examined the subject believe, that he has accomplished. He professes to use a very simple and well-known agency, namely the expansive power of air acted upon by heat. That there is such a power no one can deny. It is as familiar as the power of water when similarly acted upon. We know that steam is used to drive machinery: why, then, refuse to admit that bot air least why reject, without examination, the testhat black kingdom, and have thus far even timony of so many judicious and cool-minded minister, or even a consul, and refusing to re- and ready to work with greater cheapness ceive any sable representative whatever from than steam and perfect safety! Why should our great steamboat owners and shipping merchants longer persist in the notion that the whole thing must be entirely a delusion !

> After all, there is nothing surprising in the continued doubt. The grander the character of a novel principle or newly discovered agency the more certainly do the mass of men receive it with distrust. We accept the news of fallure without hesitation, but the intimations of success we are slow to confide in. Had the journals reported that Capt. Eriesson had abandoned the hot-air engine in despair, everybody would have believed it; but when told that it is triumphant, that it answers every glowing anticipation of its author, we doubt, and doubt and refuse to be convinced till we can refuse no longer. It is too good to be true, is our instinctive reflection. The triumphs of genius and science are held to be impossible till they are achieved. We recollect that Morse's Telegraph was long pronounced impossible, and too good to be true.

The mechanism by which Capt. Ericsson

controls the expansive power of hot air is marked by all the originality and simplicity of genius. As is the case with most great inventions, the wonder is not that it should accomplish the end, but that it was not sooner hit upon. In studying the machine, each part is found so perfectly adapted to its purpose. discharging its function with such economy and certainty, the principles are so clear and the arrangements so felicitous, that it seems rather a spontaneous creation than the product of long years of laborious thought and gradual improvement. The supply cylinder, or great air pursp, charging itself with air from the atmosphere, through its valves, as the descending stroke of its piston leaves a vacuum; the reservoir of compressed air kept full by the upward stroke of the same piston; the valve that opens and allows this compressed air to rush into the heater; the regenerator which takes the heat from the air that passes out, to restore it to that which goes in, thus using the same heat over and over again; the cut-off which intervenes at just the right moment closes the valve that admits the compressed air into the heater: the contrivances for confining the heat to its place, and enabling engineers and firemen to work convenioutly and in comfort :- all these features are so beautiful, so free from complicated contrivances, and so admirable in every respect that it is impossible for the mind to grasp them in all their relations without satisfaction and delight. Here, indeed, is the production of masterly genius, to which science is ancillary and nature obedient. It has lately been said that for a general to think rapidly circumstance and anticipate every consequence amid the rustle of bullets and the horrors of carnage is a great intellectual demonstration, and it is true. But how much greater and nobler the intellectual action which contends with the elemental forces and in conquering endows man with a new mechanical agent such as this! It is intenser, keener, more comprehensive, more sublime, more intrepid. prolonged through years and conferring a sweeter joy, better laurels, and a more immortal fame. It has another merit. It is a stepping to grander inventions hereafter. It is a ew and permanent advance toward the entire Dominion of Man over Nature.

To Capt. Ericsson personally it can be a matter of very little consequence whether the incredulity of the world is prolonged a little further or not. He is sure that the true merits of his invention will presently receive a universal recognition. It will be admitted for all it is worth. Its benefits will be enjoyed and his recompense of honor will not be withheld. A power which by its greater cheapness supplants steam, while it is free from all danger, and can be adapted to perform the simplest domestic and agricultural labor is sure of a ready and grateful adoption. But we should like to see a little more cordiality toward it on the part of those most largely interested in navigation and

Hot Air as a Motor, will produce a deep and far reaching change in human affairs. It will enrich and emancipate the poor, without injuring any. The revolution will be peaceful and happy, and for that reason, all the more profound and sure. But when it is fairly accomplished we shall not wonder at it. It will seem only natural. Man will use it as but a part of his birthright, and as the assurance of larger inventions and more beneficent science

NORTH CAROLINA APPORTIONMENT .- I. CUTituek, Canidan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Gates, howan, Hertford, Northempton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington and Tyrrel.

Il Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Carteret. Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe and Onslow. III. New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Duplin and Rich-

IV. Wake, Franklin, Werren, Granville, Grange, Nash and Johnston. V. Person, Caswell, Alamance, Cantham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery.

VI. Stokes, Forsythe Rockingham, Davidson, Davie. Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe. VII. Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rows

Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly and Cleveland. VIII. Wilkes, Wataugs, Caldwell, Burke, Ruti ford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison,

Massachusetts Politics.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune In a recent article upon Massachusetts Politics, The Tribune states that the Massachusetts Conlition was "originally formed for the elevated purpose of wresting the State Offices from the Whigs and lividing them among themselves." I believe that The Trabune is not in the habit of intentionally misrepresenting opponents, and that when it does misrepresent opens its columns to correction. I took an active part in forming the Codlition, and have steadily supported it; and I ought, therefore, to know some-thing of its purposes. And I state that you have, in the

expression quoted, atteriy misrepresented them. Those who formed the Collition professed to have the following ends in view:

First. To change the system of Representation in the State Legislature. Now, each County has a certain number of Senators apportioned to it; and, where a County is entitled to more than one Senator, they are elected by General Ticket. The Coalition prop o divide the State into single Senatorial Districts. Now, each town has a certain number of Representativeseach town has a certain number of respresentatives apportioned to it for each period of ten years. Some towns are entitled to only two Representatives in ten years—giving eight years out of every ten wholly unrepresented; while other towns have many Representatives every year. Thus Boston has forty four Representatives the every Legislature. And when a town is entitled to several Representatives, they are elected by General Ticket. The Coalition proposed to change this by distilling the State into Districts, no one of which should be entitled to more than a single Representative in any one year. All who united in forming the Coalition were not agreed as to the mode of doing this. Some of them desired only to divisio the larger towns into single Districts, leaving the system in other respects as it a. Others desired to give every town a Representative every year, and to reduce the number of Representatives to which the large towns are entitled, dividing those towns into Districts. Then there was the plan known as "Mr. Griswold's plan," and others. But very many, I think by far the largest number, desired to divine the State into equal single Districts after the New-York plan, except that the Districts should be smaller and more numerous than in New-York, and should be, as nearly as possible, equal in the number of voters continued in each, instead of in population. To effect these changes, required an amendment of the Gonstitution.

Second: To reduce the patronage of the Governor, by weaking more affices, or the state of the content of the Constitution. apportioned to it for each period of ten years. Some changes, required an amendment of the Constitution,
Second: To reduce the patronage of the Governor, by
making more offices electric. This, too, required an
amendment of the Constitution.

Third: To substitute General Corporation Laws in
the place of special grants of charters.

place of special grants of charters, surá: To restore the Ballot. We did before vote anally by hallet, but our system had all the evils, none of the conveniences, of the English vies voor with none of the conveniences, of the English rize wore vote. Every man was required to deposit his ballot onen, so that all bystanders could see how be voted. This effectually rullined all the savantages our fathers som it to seeme by the saloption of the Ballot—the only real advantage of the bellot being servey. The Coulition sought to restore the Ballot, by securing to each voter the right to vote in secret, without the danger of being oversweed, or the fear of being called to account for voting according to the dictates of his own judgment.

Those who formed the Massachusetts Coalition pro fessed to do it to secure these ends. To prove that the professions were sincere, I point to their acts while i power. They have called a Convention to amend the constitution, and have thus done all that they could et do to secure the two first objects mentioned. And is statute book of Massachusetts now contains General orporation Laws and a Secret Ballot Law passed by calliton Legislatures, and smettoned by a Coalition system.

Governor.

It would be trespassing too much upon your patience for me to undertake to defend these measures of the collision. It is enough to say that The New York Tribune cannot, consistently with is past course, deny that they were proper objects of political action, and a sufficient were proper objects of political action, and a sufficient foundation for a party in State Politics. The Free Democracy had the additional motive for outering into the Collition, that the success of the measures contemplated would give freer play and greater power to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the "Raral Districts." And the election of Charles Summer to the Senate was a by no means unimportant incident to the Collition. I would the to have the Editor of The Tribune show to the vorld what more "elevated" or more worthy nurposate. world what more " elevated" or more worthy purpose the Whig party proposed to itself in the recent National contest. I fully understand the distinction he makes contest. I fully understand the distinction he makes between the Whig party as a party seeking "active, practical beneficence" through legislation, and the De-mocracy as the governes-liftic-as-possible party. But precisely solat are the measures of "active, practical beneficence" now proposed by the Whig party in Mas-suchments or any where class? What were they in the

suchusetts or any where class? What were they in the recent National contest?

I think The Pribane can hardly, through Ignorance, eyer imply again that the Masachusetts Coalition was formed solely or manly, to secure office for its numbers. If it shall again say it, will not some of the stinging adjectives it has so freely applied to others, who have misrepresented it or the Whag party, recoil upon itself: indeed, considering its own promptness to rebake anything of the sort in others, is it too much to expect that it will editorially recant its unjust aspersions upon the Masachusetts Coalition.

A Coalitionist.

Our correspondent has stated above the grounds on which he justifies his support of the Massachusetta Coalition. It is his opinion that that Coalition was impelled by lofty and unselfish ends : our opinion is different, and we have freely expressed it. Our readers unquestionably received it as our opinion, to be accepted or rejected by them as the notorious facts in the case should seem to dictate. They will try 'A Coalitionist's' statements by the same standard. The question between us is not one of veracity, as he seeks to make it. but of diverse judgments on the ruling motives which dictated a particular course of action. Nor can be settle it by interposing his personal assurance, saying, ' I am a Coalitionist, and I ought to know;' because his testimony, if admitted as unquestionable, can only be decisive as to his own motives in the premises; with regard to the motives of others, he has only the same means of judging with the best of us. Now we do not deny, and have never denied, that some persons were drawn into the Coalition by pure and lofty impulses; but we insist that the current history of Massachusetts (which is as open to us as to' A Coalitionist') proves that such was not the object of the greater number. Such, at least, is our deliberate judgment; and if its expression subjects us to the penalties threatened by 'A Coalitionist,' we must hear them as we best may.

- A Coalitionist 'affirms the division of the State into equal and single Senate and Representative Districts was a chief inducement to the Coalition, and refutes this himself by showing that Mr. Whiting Griswold (a very prominent Cealition leader) proposed instead to render the representation of the several towns cities decidedly more unequal and anti-democrarie than it now is. His system would be more thoroughly 'rotten borough' than anything now existing on the Continent. The fact is, the Coalition leaders were agreed only in wishing to diminish the influence of Boston. Salem and other Whig strong holds, because that would tend to increase and perpetuate their own power.

We are in favor of Equal Single Districts everywhere, and hope they will be established in Massachusetts; but they will never be created by the Coalition as such, nor probably by any Political organization.

As to the Secret Ballot, we heartily approve it, so far as it enables every one to use the self-sealing envelope' and 'gluten' who chooses to do so; but we are not so thoroughly reconciled to the coercion of those to vote a Secret Ballot who choose to vote an open one. And 'A Coalitionist' should not presume us ignorant of the fact that Massachusetts had very good General Corporation Laws before the Coalition was thought of-laws under which a Corporation took little or nothing by its charter but a distinctive title, and was referred to a general act for all its vitality, responsibilities and powers. The Governorship of Massachusetts is certainly not invested with any extraordinary power or patrouage, and its

divestment of either cannot have been a lead ing object of the Coalition.

-Having thus dealt with 'A Coalitionist's' pretexts, we now proceed to state some tolerably notorious facts :

I. The ' Free Soil' wing of the Coalition was in good part composed of Whigs (our correspondent among them) who secoded from the Whig organization in 1848, as too compromising, paltering, pro-Slavery, to receive their further support. They then professed to be better Whigs, more devoted to Whig principles and measures, than those from whom they seceded. It was their pride and glory to surrender or compromise no jot of principle for any success whatever. Yet a few months saw them hand and glove with the meanest and most abject pro-Slavery party in the State and Country-one which had always distinguished itself by immeasurable servility to Slavery Extension and the Slave Power. And that party was sheered, strengthened, clothed with additional power, by the position and offices obtained through the Coalition.

II. 'A Coalitionist' was among the first to lecture us in '48 for our support of Gen. Taylor, though we did not yield it until satisfied that his election would conduce to the exclusion of Slavery from California and New-Mexico, while that of Gen. Cass (the only practicable alternative) would tend the other way. A Coalitionist' then thought far more of consistency and principle, less of expediency and success, than he now appears to do. And notoriously, the Free Soilers in joining the Coalition set aside or reversed all the maxims on which they had previously acted. III. Had the objects of the Free Soil part-

ners in the Coalition been really such as is asserted above, it was only necessary for Stephen C. Phillips, John G. Paifrey, Henry Wilson, D. M. Alvord, Anson Burilingame, &c. to have asked a conference with Gov. Briggs, John Davis, Julius Rockwell, A. H. Bullock, Mr. Schouler, &c. and said to them, ' We demand a State Convention, with a view to the equalizing of Representation, the diminution of Executive Power, the protection of the Ballot, and improved General Corporation Laws' -and they would have secured those ends without giving over the State to the rule of George S. Boutwell, Whiting Griswold, B. F. Butler, &c. But what 'A Coalitionist' now asserts to have been the objects of the Free Soilers in lying down in such company were never heard of as generally desired by them until pretexts for the Coalition were needed.

-As to the objects of the Whig party in the late contest, they were substantially the same as when 'A Coalitionist' belonged to it, and was not unwilling to share its confidence and wear its bonors. We presume they will be much the same hereafter-though that is a point not germane to the origin and objects of the Massachusetts Coalition.

Finally: If 'A Coalitionist' has anything further to offer, we insist on his name being signed to it. True, see have his name ; but we wear no mask; and if he sees fit to use the columns of our paper, in advocacy of the Massachusetts Coalition, we have a right to demand that he wear his vizor up,-[Ed.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER WAS TO

ceived throughout the great West with enthusiasm, but nowhere more rapturously than in St. Louis, where the journals of all parties are hearty in his praise. The Intelligencer says: "As an orator, Mr. Mencher ranks deservedly high-There is apparently little effort for effect, but a quiet carnestness, ripening occasionally into enthusiasm, which keeps the attention of his auditors closely fixed, and commands their sympathies to a remarkable degree. His language is chaste and dowing, with frequent dashes of lofty brilliancy, especially in description."

—The Union says:

"The Managers of the Mercantile Library Association had, during the day, disposed of a sufficient number of lickets to fill the spacious spartment, and many of the holders of these tickets were compelled to go away on account of the great rush for eligibly located seats. When we entered the hall, not a quarter past seven, we found an audience assembled which numbered full 1,200 peeple. We presume that it will be acknowledged that so large and select an auditory has never previously congregated for a similar purpose in St. Louis. The attendance on the part of our well-known citizens was astonishingly large, and we think that there were not less than 600 ladies present. Many supposed that the hall would be crowled by those of trish origin and affinities, but this certainly was not the case, for an immense proportion of the auditory first saw the light at the various points in Yankeedom which are located east of the Hudson.

"At 715 a clock precisely the distinguished continues."

At 71/4 o'clock precisely, the distinguished gentleman "At 7½ o'clock precisely, the distinguished gentlemsn made his appearance. He was presented to the audience by H. D. Bacon, Esq., who in an exceedingly pertinent address, stated the object of the convocation, and then led Mr. Meagher to the stand. As soon as a glimpe of the exile and patriot was discovered, the audience rose and received their illustrious guest with tunnituous cheering. The appearance of Mr. M. was decidedly preposeesing, and it was clearly apparent that he had emphatically enlisted the sympathies and respect of those whem he was about to address. His lecture for full two hours riveted the attention of perhaps the most intellectual andlence ever assembled in this City."

The following Address to the Audience by Mr. M. at the close of his Lecture is characteristic and happy:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With this lecture, my visit your City has drawn to a close, and I bid you all fare-

ell.
To that farewell, I link the warm greetings of the seaon, on the eve of which we have met as strangers, and

To that larewell, I link the warm greetings of the season, on the eve of which we have met as strangers, and
part, I trust, as friends.

Short as it has been, during my stay I have seen, and
heard, and been moved to the contemplation of much
goodness, intellect, and liberality—have felt around
me, like the warm throbbings of the waters in the suashine, the vibrations of genial hearts—have beheld
many testimonies of your staunch industry, bold enterprise, and active charity—your cure of the orphan,
the emigrapt, the sick mechanic, the struggling taborer—and have from this spot been raised up, as if
by the power of a rapturous vision, to an eminence,
from whence, for the first time, I have beheld the proportions of the Republic in their amplitude, and her
inture expanding itself before me, like the ocean in the
dawning of the day.

There have been simily regrets whispered in my presence—that the hours have not been knighter—the sun
more generous of his glory—the earth less liberal of her
sullen humors.

more generous of his glory—the earth less liberal of her sullen humors.

But in these regrets I have had no cause to share, though I kee the light better than the darkness, and prefer the smiles of fleaven to its frowns. For the contrast which your good nature and hospitable spirit—your grace and gallantry—have offered to the gloomy coloring of the sky, has been the more straining; and, since it has so relieved this coloring, is all the more charming, and will leave upon the memory of your or visit an impression the more durable and vivid.

Thus, the less cheerful accidents of this existence being a withthem their appointed measure of atility, beauty and beneficence; and thus even the youngest and most thoughdess among us—those less disposed to draw good lessons from the varying aspects of the world—are reminded that in the designs of Providence there is nothing born, nothing bake, place which fails to be of service to the general good, and with the great scheme of life to harmonize screenely.

life to harmonize serenely.

It is not out of place, in bidding you farewell, to draw
the less so, since It is not out of place, in bidding you farewell, to draw this consoling and inspiring leason—the less so, since the feetival of the morrow reminds us that the poor in fant, born in the manger, and warmed by the breathings of the ox—born in poverty, and cold, and naked-new—became the great aposts of Love—teaching the mission of which the hymns of the suges announced the slad tidings—and wish his sweet wastom and patient heretem canobled the history of man—taught him how to act against the evil ones of the world, and, in holding to the truth, to suffer with sublime endurance, and on the cross itself to win eternal victory.

May the words of that hymn, by guardian spirits, be song this night above your dwellings, and throughout the broad land it, which, with higher privileges than those which the favored race of old enjoyed, you have act down the ark that contains your laws, and built the